

## State Labor Adopts Broad Reform Plans

Wants War Board Retained and Asks Representation on All Federal Bodies

Pays Honor to Roosevelt

Would Curb Power of Court and Exclude Child Labor Products From Exports

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—A tribute to the pioneer war for labor betterment done by Theodore Roosevelt marked the adoption by the New York State Federation of Labor here to-day of the broadest and most highly developed program for peace development yet drawn by any labor body in America. Prior to the rising vote by which the three hundred delegates honored the former President the conference adopted a report, the chief features of which were demands for:

International action for the establishment of labor standards. A minimum wage higher than the law of low pay now in force. Shop management or "voice and vote in industry." Continuation of the War Labor Board during the period of international readjustment. Abolition of the powers of the courts to pass on the constitutionality of laws and the election and recall of judges. Government control to be continued in railroads, telephones, telegraphs and merchant marine.

Recall Coal Strike Deeds Ago

Labor's tribute to the man who worked hand in hand with the reconstruction committee's chairman, John Mitchell, in the adjustment of the famous coal strike of more than a decade ago was read to the conference by John M. O'Hanlon and put to a rising vote by the presiding officer, James P. Hammond. The resolution read:

"Be it resolved, That we are conscious of a distinct personal and social loss in the untimely death of former President Theodore Roosevelt, untimely despite the great catalogue of deeds with which his life is filled; that we mourn his life ending, because it still is a potential mind and voice that needed no spur to espouse the cause of the wronged and the weak and to do battle with his oppressors, to do constructive things for man's betterment, even though in the doing he sundered genial associations and turned away from the approval of snug security; that we recall as among the firmest pillars in the edifice of his useful life his work as a youthful lawmaker in this capital, when almost unaided he struck the first blows at the tenement shop system of sweating labor and made articulate in the legislatures of the early '80s the accusing voice of the disinherited toilers of our state; his action, while Governor, in establishing the eight-hour workday and living wages on public works and recognizing and encouraging officially the principles and ideas of trades unionism, his whole-souled and effective championing of the rights of wage workers to a determining voice in their working and living conditions when as President of the United States he joined hands with John Mitchell and his associates in the noble work of putting sunlight in the life of the workers of his native land, comfort into their homes and the opportunities of education in the hands of their children, some of whom now help to write these words; and that as a further expression of our desire to mark his life and work as securely in our records as they are in our thoughts of today, that we henceforth hereby recommend that a period of the coming fifty-sixth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor be set apart and dedicated to the memory of our President of the United States who officially recognized its American trade union, endorsed its policy of collective bargaining and arbitration and welcomed its officers to seats at its council table, the beloved and illustrious American, Theodore Roosevelt; and that a copy of this minute be forwarded to the family of Mr. Roosevelt."

Labor to Aid Reconstruction

At that visit, which was to thank Governor Smith for his support in his campaign for the executive office, the bills now before the Legislature, the Governor struck the note of the conference when he said:

"The reconstruction problems of peace are of equal importance with the problems of making a victorious war, which we have successfully solved. The solution of these new problems will be the job of my administration for the next two years. Let me say to you that organized labor will be represented on the reconstruction committee which it is my intention soon to appoint."

Want Labor Board Continued

The continuance of the War Labor Board "for the days of international need just ahead."

No legislation that will continue the law on military basis or popularize militarist ideas.

Restoration of free speech, free press and free assembly; direct election and recall of all officials, including judges, and "abolition by law of the assumed right of the courts to declare unconstitutional the deliberate expressions of legislatures and Congress."

No shifting of the war debt by taxation to the shoulders of the workers.

Public markets and assistance to agriculture.

Public ownership of public utilities, city, state and national, including railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express service, and merchant marine, gas, power, light and heat from nature's sources.

Extension and perfection of free education, including university training.

Hughes's Absence Holds Up Income Tax Test Cases

Argument on Demurrer Filed by Government Delayed in Macomber Action

Argument on the demurrer to a suit brought by Myrtle Macomber, 2 West Fifty-fifth Street, challenging the constitutionality of the income tax law of September 8, 1916, was adjourned for a week yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court because of the inability of Charles E. Hughes to appear yesterday for the plaintiff.

This action is one of a series of test suits in which J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles M. Pratt and others allege they were illegally assessed and forced to pay income tax on money received from dividend paying securities when tax had been paid on the securities by corporations.

The complaint asserts that the value of the capital stock was substantially unchanged, and that no tax was due on the stock shares constituting the stock dividend.

It is said that when Judge Hughes was on the Supreme Court he decided that stock dividends were not income and therefore non-taxable. After this decision Congress amended the law and made them taxable as income. It is this amended law that will be challenged as to its constitutionality.

United States Marshal McCarthy yesterday was unable to serve the papers in the Morgan suit on former Collector John A. Lowe because the latter is now in France with the American army. In the complaints Mr. Morgan states that in 1915 he was over-assessed \$278,016.00 on his personal account and \$97,847.36 on the estate of his father, or \$375,863.36 in all.

Complaints in the Pratt suits assert that taxes paid to Mr. Lowe under protest had been previously paid to the government by the corporations having dealings with Charles M. Pratt & Co.

Bavarian Newspaper Men Vote to Form a Union

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 10.—Bavarian newspaper men have voted unanimously to become a recognized trade union. The vote was made to the government formally to recognize them as a union, and a committee was appointed to prepare a scale of wages.

## Mooney Strike April 1 if He Is Not Freed

Labor Conference Decides to Order Walk-Out for Whole Country as Protest

Debs States His Position

Declares He Is With Radicals; Plea for "Extra-Legal Action" Is Made

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The resolutions committee of the Mooney labor conference here agreed to-night on April 1 as the date for a nation-wide strike in the event that Mooney is not freed before that date. Meantime by fixing April 1 instead of May 1, as was demanded by the radicals, the committee plans to avoid confusing the Mooney movement with the Socialist disturbances common on that date in European countries.

Eugene V. Debs, under sentence for violating the espionage act, appealed by wire to-day to the conference for "direct action." Debs's telegram was the feature of the convention.

Other features were the presence of William D. Haywood's Japanese valet, who pledged aid to Mooney from the workers of Japan, and an attack upon the Bethlehem Steel Company by a delegate from Oakland Cal., who accused it of building ships in China and Japan with "proceeds of Liberty bond sales" while thousands of Americans are idle.

Chairman E. D. Nolan began to-day's session with a defence of the invitation of Debs and the declaration that "the question at issue is deeper than Mooney." This was repeated by James H. Maurer, the Pennsylvania Socialist, whom he called to the chair while he worked on resolutions, and by others.

One Jarring Note

"Mooney," said they, "is only an expression." To repeated declarations from conservatives that "it is time we did something for Mooney" Nolan assiduously declared the case was "tired of being insulted." This was the only jarring note in what was otherwise the quietest day since the conference opened.

D. E. Batt, a Detroit radical, made the first appeal of the day for extra-legal action. "All legal means of helping Mooney have been exhausted," he said, "we must now resort to extra-legal means. We must declare a general strike. The threat of a general strike prevented Mooney being hanged. Now a general strike will swing the prison gates wide open for him."

Debs's telegram was read at the opening of the afternoon session. It was, in part, as follows:

"Free speech prevails in Russia, but is dead in the United States since the world was made safe for democracy. 'Mooney is innocent, and the whole world knows it. This is enough. The convention can do no less than demand his immediate release, and issue an ultimatum to that effect, giving due notice, if that fails, a general strike will follow at a specified time and in a specified place. Every possible expedient has been tried and failed, and now the working class must courageously proclaim its purpose if the American labor movement is not to stand convicted of cowardice and treason before the world."

"The capitalist class and their official hirelings have utterly forfeited their right to counsel obedience to law. They themselves have trampled the law in the mire in their cold blooded determination to murder labor leaders too rigidly honest to sell out and too outrageous and self-reliant to be browbeaten and intimidated."

"Let the ultimatum be the immediate release of our fellow workers or a general strike."

"If the strike had conspirators and would-be lynchers on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere insist upon war, let it come. We have nothing to lose but our lives."

O. T. Crosby Resigns

Finance Post Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Oscar T. Crosby has resigned as special commissioner of finance for the United States in Europe. Secretary Glass will accept the resignation soon, but Mr. Crosby intends to remain in Europe to advise the American peace delegation on financial questions.

Clifton, Ariz., 650; Los Angeles, 8,000; New Britain, Conn., 2,000; Chicago, 75,000; Rockford, Ill., 200; Port Wayne, Ind., 350; Louisville, Ky., 2,000; St. Paul, Minn., 2,000; Boston, 20,000; Grand Rapids, 2,000; St. Paul, 8,000; St. Louis, 15,000; Kansas City, 2,000; Paterson, N. J., 1,200; Trenton, 2,500; New York City, 30,000; Cincinnati, 5,000; Cleveland, 40,000; Portland, Ore., 9,000; Toledo, 15,000; Youngstown, 5,000; McKeesport, Penn., 600; Scranton, 200; Aberdeen, Wash., 3,000; Wheeling, W. Va., 750; Milwaukee, 7,000; Superior, Wis., 750.

Charles S. C. and Wilmington, Del., reported no unemployment; Jersey City said there was "no notable unemployment"; Newark, N. J., reported "five men for every job"; Duluth, Minn., reported a fair demand, and Jacksonville, Fla., that supply and demand were equal.

Millions of men were unemployed before the war, Mr. Morrison said, and the demand did not equal the supply until three million had been called into the army. Steel companies and public works declared, caused the oversupply by importing men to get cheap labor.

Mr. Morrison urged that Congress pay soldiers until they get work; that provision be made by work on public buildings, and that money be provided so that Secretary Lane's land development plans may proceed immediately.

Chinese I. W. W. Raided

Four Men Arrested, Literature and Revolvers Seized

Detectives from Second Deputy Police Commissioner Leahy's office swooped down on the building at 35 Mott Street shortly after 1 o'clock this morning and raided the rooms of the first Chinese I. W. W. headquarters said to have been established in New York. Four young Chinese were arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters.

In the room the police found a quantity of I. W. W. literature, some in English and some in Chinese. They also found five loaded revolvers with a plentiful supply of loaded cartridges.

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the gags upon our lips and the chains upon our bodies.

"Now is the time to prove the solidarity of our class. The people are with us in this fight and will stand by us from coast to coast in our determination to rebuke capitalist criminals and maintain our rights as American citizens."

Battalion Chief Walsh Honored by Friends

Dinner Marks 20th Anniversary as One of New York's Fire Fighters

Friends of Battalion Chief James J. Walsh, commander of the 4th Battalion, gave a dinner last night at Zweig's Hall, 86 Attorney Street, in token of their esteem and in honor of his twentieth anniversary as a fireman of New York City. For four years he has had charge of the district centring about Attorney Street, where his headquarters is one of the busiest parts of the city for fire fighters.

He was appointed to the department January 26, 1899, was made a lieutenant December 25, 1903, a captain, April 1, 1906, and a chief of battalion, January 1, 1915. In 1905 he received the Stephenson medal for efficiency. Three years later he received the Brooklyn prize for bravery in the rescue of an aged couple at a fire in Brooklyn. A set of resolutions was presented to the chief.

Walsh Demands Evidence

The boatmen were indignant, and at the close of the afternoon session Mr. Walsh brought the subject before the board again. He said:

"I ask that Mr. Bonyne state into this record what information he has about any German money. His statement is in the newspapers to-day also (holding up an afternoon newspaper). We ask that he state into the record what information he has about any German money being paid to any person represented in this controversy; the name of the person and the amount of the money."

Mr. Bonyne's objection came no quicker than Chairman Hutcherson's attempt, charged against the defendants, to start fires and use other forms of sabotage as the result of imprisonment of I. W. W. members for various crimes. Among the cases of such imprisonments were those of H. D. Surr and Richard Ford, convicted of killing E. T. Maxwell, District Attorney of Yuba County, California, in the Wheatland Hopland riots of 1913. The Bismarck shooting affray and the McNamara dynamiting case at Los Angeles.

The I. W. W. conspiracy case had its inception with the investigation of the dynamiting of the home of Governor William D. Stephens the night of December 17, 1917.

More than thirty alleged I. W. W. members were arrested five days after the explosion. Later three indictments were found against eighty alleged members of the organization.

The general charge in all the indictments was a conspiracy to violate the Constitution of the United States and the espionage act.

On Sale at Saks Today—

3,500

Knitted Silk Cravats

Regularly \$1.50 to \$2.50

At 95c

The biggest value in fine Knitted Silk Neckwear ever offered in Manhattan. Many of them are hand-frame made, and none of them were ever sold anywhere for less than \$1.50.

They come in narrow and full widths, so made as to be a perfect knot, in all the riches of the rainbow—

Purple with White, Bonnie Heather Mixtures, Rich Two-tone effects, Soft shadings of Brown with a Mellow Green, Two-tone effects, and a host of Two-color Striped

900 Knitted Silk Mufflers

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Fine Accordion Knitted Silk Mufflers, offered at this remarkably low price because of slight imperfections in weaving. They are in smart two-tone colorings, in variety sufficient to satisfy any man's preference.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Smart Canes from \$5.94 to \$17.89

Snakewood with its rich coloring is ideal for a full dress walking stick. Prince of Wales crook handles, either plain or elaborately trimmed.

To Top All Silk Hats must stay within narrow measurements of conventional form. Our this season's models feature a slightly tapering crown, medium flat brim, at \$6.74. Another style is a trifle belled with a conservative roll to its brim, \$10.74.

Men's Dress Gloves When you consider how much in evidence one's hands are you will appreciate the importance of being well gloved.

White Glace Gloves, Oversewn seams. One button model with round corners, \$1.44 pr.

Imported White Cape Gloves Full Pique sewn, either self or black embroidery on back. One fastener, \$1.04 pr.

Main Floor, 34th St., Front.

Men's Dress Suits \$40 up

Tuxedos: \$35 up

Dress Vests: \$3.50 to \$12

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## Demands Bonyne Prove Boat Unions Took Enemy Money

Walsh Resents Insinuation by Owners' Council and Insists on Evidence; U. S. Investigation Is Urged

Walsh Resents Insinuation by Owners' Council and Insists on Evidence; U. S. Investigation Is Urged

Frank P. Walsh, challenged Paul Bonyne, counsel for the New York Boat Owners' Association, before a section of the War Labor Board yesterday afternoon, to substantiate an insinuation that the boatmen's unions had ever accepted German gold. Mr. Bonyne referred to German money yesterday morning at a session of the evidence-taking section of the board, which is a preliminary of arbitration by the full board of the wages and hours dispute between the harbor boatmen and their employers, Mr. Walsh, as counsel for the boatmen.

Walsh asked the board to subpoena the books of the boat owners. Mr. Bonyne said the books would be produced "upon condition that like books of accounts of the unions be produced, and particularly all books showing money received from German sources."

Mr. Walsh's objection came no quicker than Chairman Hutcherson's attempt, charged against the defendants, to start fires and use other forms of sabotage as the result of imprisonment of I. W. W. members for various crimes. Among the cases of such imprisonments were those of H. D. Surr and Richard Ford, convicted of killing E. T. Maxwell, District Attorney of Yuba County, California, in the Wheatland Hopland riots of 1913. The Bismarck shooting affray and the McNamara dynamiting case at Los Angeles.

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